



LNS

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#407

APR 6 1974 CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16.

"defendant's lawyers", as Gerry Lefcourt, one of the leather 31 lawyers, said, "represent a plea for truth and an end to subterfuge, pointed outracket, and camouflaged legal instruction. These lawyers know only too well that everything Hitler accomplished was absolutely legal under German law."

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ANOTHER NOTE OF CORRECTION

The caption on page F-4 of the last issue erroneously stated that two of the accused had denied state's evidence. That is not true. Two of the defendants did make statements under pressure of the police shortly after they were arrested. They repudiated these "confessions" as soon as they were allowed to talk to anyone other than police investigators. Our apologies to brothers from whose lips came that claim.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT NOTE OF CORRECTION

In the Red Balloon Collective's call for a national youth conference printed in last week's issue we printed the wrong phone number to call for further information. The correct number to call is 516-246-3840 and 516-246-4988/9.

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Red Balloon Collective

NEW POLICE TECHNOLOGY: BRINGING THE TOYS HOME FROM VIETNAM

by Robert Barkan

Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Mr. Barkan was a member of the Technical Staff at Bell Telephone Laboratories, and a Senior Engineer at the Electronic Defense Laboratories of Sylvania Electronic Systems. Currently, he is a member of Pacific Studies Center in East Palo Alto, California.)

Residents of San Jose, California and Hoboken, New Jersey are the season's newest TV stars. They will be appearing on live, 24-hour, closed circuit programs, broadcast to the local police departments from downtown business areas. The sponsors of the new programs are the same government and industries that brought the \$3.25 billion "electronic battlefield" to Vietnam.

While the war over there "Vietnamizes," the Nixon Administration is quietly "Americanizing" the war's technology, and the war on the home front escalates. The result: Americans, from marijuana smugglers to political dissidents to shopping housewives, are looking -- though they may not know it -- into the wrong end of surveillance devices that formerly spied on the Vietnamese.

Smugglers on the U.S.-Mexican border face a new obstacle to their trade. The U.S. Border Patrol is now flying Air Force "Pave Eagle" airplanes--unmanned, remote-controlled drones - formerly used in the billion dollar Igloo White anti-infiltration program in Laos. Flying over remote stretches of the border, the planes relay signals from hundreds of ground sensors to an "Infiltration Surveillance Center," where huge computers diagnose the data. But as in Vietnam, the sophisticated electronic systems cannot quite distinguish "friend" from "foe." A wandering burro can send the border patrolmen scrambling for their jeeps.

The ground sensors are adaptations of the devices used to detect the sounds and vibrations of the movements of troops and supply trucks on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Their use on the Mexican border is reportedly a result of Attorney General John Mitchell's "interest in surveillance discoveries and techniques."

The sensors were deployed in the summer of 1970, when the Border Patrol, an arm of the Justice Department, received a proposal for a sensor surveillance system from Sylvania Electronic Systems of Mountain View, California, which had produced sensors for use in Indochina. "The political implications of using surveillance equipment along a friendly foreign border," noted Sylvania, "have been considered by selecting equipment that can be deployed without attracting attention and easily concealed."

Other surveillance sensors are quietly sprouting up all over. Keeping ready if someone comes near them, they surround prisons, vital utilities, and industrial and governmental facilities. At the side of Washington, electronic surveillance is in full

in shrubbery inside a fence enclosing a "maximum security, subdu[ing]" lot of homes, each costing over \$20,000. Westinghouse sensors ("you can be sure if it's Westinghouse"), help the Secret Service guard the White House.

Another item, including a Vietnam veteran now coming home is a black box that sees through walls. Engineers at the Air Force's Land Warfare Laboratory at Aberdeen, Maryland are adapting the PPS-14 "foliage-penetration" surveillance radar originally developed for spotting the "enemy" in the thick jungles of Vietnam. Priced at \$6,500 each in quantities of 300, the radar is about the size of a cigar box and weighs less than ten pounds. Pre-prototypes of the "Americanized" version of the radar, which will be capable of seeing through brick and cinderblock walls, will be available by the spring of 1971 for use in combatting "civil disturbances."

The police already can see through the dark, thanks to the "night vision" devices developed for Vietnam. Police departments across the country are using their new "toys" to perform covert night surveillance while on routine patrol. The devices, capable of amplifying light levels 10,000 times, were developed by American industry during the 1960's to meet the urgent needs of the military in detecting the night-fighting Vietnamese guerrillas. The equipment was declassified presumably at the request of the Justice Department, in 1969.

Such military suppliers as RCA, Raytheon, and Aerojet General now sell police versions at prices ranging from \$1000 to \$8000 each. The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) hopes to make available to the police a "snooper-scope" priced under \$600. The enthusiasm of the police for night vision equipment is surpassed only by that of the electronics industry. One executive has predicted that by the end of 1972, virtually all of the 40,000 police departments in the United States will be using night vision equipment.

The Electronics Industries Association has estimated the annual market in law enforcement electronics at \$400 million, most of which comes from LEAA grants. The police are spending money on "command & control" systems, "covert" cameras, mobile digital teleprinters, and laser traffic signal analyzers: a Dick Tracy bonanza.

At such annual gatherings as the National Symposium on the Interrelation of Science and Technology, in Chicago, and the Annual Conference on Electronic Devices to Interdisciplines at the University of Kentucky, engineers and scientists of all fields discuss the latest developments in electronics.

During the meeting, the American Conference engineers from Bell Telephone Laboratories reported on "the development of an Improved Low-Light-Level Microscope," which is a device, which they claim is capable of magnifying a small object in extreme magnification and then moving it away, has been developed at the laboratory of Mt. Vernon, New York.

The Justice Department, which financed the project with a \$47,000 grant from its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, hopes to assess the public reaction to 24-hour covert surveillance. "Only time will tell," concluded the Sylvania engineers, "if citizens will object to a "Big Brother" type atmosphere."

But the Nixon Administration is not waiting for time to tell if citizens will object. Earlier this year, a study funded by the Justice Department recommended 24-hour television surveillance of city streets. The recommendation was made by a committee of the National Academy of Engineering, an elite group of corporate engineering executives that advises the federal government on technological matters. (Interestingly, the committee members were executives of industries that would profit if their recommendations were accepted.)

To test the effectiveness of 24-hour TV surveillance, the committee urged the Nixon Administration to implement a pilot program involving the use of 140 low-light television cameras deployed at every other intersection throughout an urban neighborhood covering two square miles. Of the estimated \$1.5 million yearly cost, over \$600,000 would go for the salaries of 175 "viewers."

These men -- in addition to receiving two dollars an hour for watching the tube -- would have the opportunity to zoom in on exciting street scenes, such as a game of handball or a goodnight kiss after a teenage date.

The current sensor and TV surveillance projects are small-scale, but the combined interests of engineers, industry, and government are pushing for rapid escalation, unimpeded by legal regulation.

"There is a great unrestricted area of electronic surveillance and electronic counter-crime measures in which there needs to be expansion and further innovation," a government official told engineers at the 1969 Carnahan Conference. Generally, no legal limitations on electronic surveillance of large public areas exist, he added, and 'the challenge is wide open.'

Paul Baran, an engineer with the Rand Corporation, warned in 1967 that by permitting the unrestricted adoption of sophisticated technology by the police, "we could easily end up with the most effective, oppressive police state ever created."

Baran observed that "There is an unmistakable amorality which infects some of my engineering colleagues. That is, whatever we are paid to work on we automatically rationalize to be a blessing to mankind... Too many of my brethren think that merely because something can be built and sold, it should be." With unemployment among their colleagues at an all-time high, engineers are further motivated to work on anything they

can get paid for.

Their corporate employers, faced with dwindling federal funds for aerospace and defense, are eagerly looking for new markets. Surveillance equipment for the home front is a particularly easy transfer of Vietnam technology.

Moreover, the hundreds of millions of federal dollars earmarked for law-and-order technology dwarf the few million available for such needs as environmental pollution control. To industry the choice is clear. The extent of its concern for the way technology can best serve humanity was succinctly expressed a few years ago by a vice-president of the giant Avco Corporation: "We have a modest amount of altruism and a lot of interest in profits."

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CHILE'S COPPER PRODUCTION INCREASES AFTER
NATIONALIZATION

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (LNS) -- Despite efforts to damage the Chilean copper industry by undercutting world copper prices, the first year for the mines nationalized by Salvador Allende's revolutionary government was a success according to Jorge Arrate, vice president of the Chilean copper corporation.

Arrate announced that production at the five principal mines had increased to over 571,000 tons of copper in 1971, a 6% jump over production in 1970.

In a news conference reported in the New China News Agency, Arrate stressed that these advances had been made despite attempts at sabotage inspired by opponents of the Marxist government and by the U.S. corporations that were forced to surrender control of the mines. "They sought to make the process of raising copper output a total failure," he said, "(but) they have neither been able to damage any plant, nor to paralyse production."

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CLEVELAND INDIANS BASEBALL TEAM
FACES \$9 MILLION SUIT FOR RACIST SYMBOL

CLEVELAND, Ohio (LNS) -- Russell C. Means, a Sioux Indian and the director of the Cleveland American Indian Center, says the symbol used by the Cleveland Indians baseball team is racist, degrading and demeaning to the American Indian. He plans to file a \$9,000,000 suit seeking damages and a halt to use of the symbol -- a caricature of an Indian throwing a baseball.

"How long do you think the stadium would stand," Means asked, "if the team were called the Cleveland Negroes with a caricature of Aunt Jemima or Little Black Sambo, and every time a ball was hit some guy would come out and do the soft shoe?"

Whenever an Indian player hits a home run at Municipal Stadium, a man dressed up as an Indian jumps out of a tepee in the grandstand, and dances in praise of the hometown team.

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PLEASE PAY THE JANUARY BILLS, PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE

EX-FBI AGENT REVEALS IRS AND FBI HARRASMENT OF RADICALS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--"Because of the way some of these people behave in their everyday affairs, it's reasonable to believe some of them may be violating the tax laws."

"These people" that Leon Levine, public information officer for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), is referring to are not, as might be expected, big businessmen or the Mafia, but radicals

Levine's statement was in response to recent charges by former FBI agent Robert W. Wall that the Internal Revenue Service has a special seven-man unit whose sole job is to collect information on "extremist" political organizations and people

Johnnie Walters, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, acknowledged the existence of the unit after Wall, who quit the bureau in the spring of 1970, blew the whistle. Walters claimed that he did not know much about the special IRS unit's operations. He found out about it only a week or so before when the possible reorganization of the agency was discussed

In an article which will appear in the New York Review of Books Jan. 17, Wall said that he first went to the IRS for information on one radical he was investigating in the spring of 1969. He was taken to a soundproof room in the basement of the IRS building

"The room had no name on the door," Wall said, "and it had several locks. Inside were two guys who seemed surprised that I had shown up. On a long table in the middle of the room were piles and piles of manilla folders. It turned out they were investigating the tax records of these people and my man's folder was on the table."

According to Wall, the IRS investigators explained they had assembled files on "anti-war people and draft-card burners and black militants." They said they were preparing to open investigations on all of them, even if just started they were unsure exactly where they were going.

Since then they've gotten more sure of themselves, though. The IRS unit starts out the sources of radicals' money and passes on the information to the regular tax enforcement personnel at Internal Revenue. Some of the clues the investigators hunt for are whether the organization's leaders have filed tax returns and whether the organization itself is claiming a tax-exempt status that it does not actually have.

The long-haired and bearded former agent says that he is so disenchanted with this country that he plans to move to a park in Nova Scotia. He did not like the "circular measures to the internal revenue service's harassment of radicals."

He said that he joined the FBI in 1964

after graduating from St. Bonaventure University and serving time in the navy because he felt that the FBI was "above all a protector of the innocent public." But he came away convinced that "the bureau has become an agree."

Wall resigned in a dispute over an investigation of the Center for Black Education. "My supervisor insisted it was a training ground for guerrillas. I was satisfied it was a school for black studies," he said. "After I sent in a memo recommending we close the case, a note came back saying either the agent was naive or the informants had duped him."

Among the FBI schemes that Wall exposed were attempts to sow dissension within various left groups. "In one case we addressed a letter to the leaders of the National Mobilization Committee which said that the blacks of Washington DC would not support the upcoming rally of the group (in 1969) unless a \$20,000 security bond was paid to a black organization in Washington. At the same time we instructed some informants we had placed in the black organization to suggest the idea of a security bond informally to leaders of the organization

The letter we composed was approved by the bureau's counterintelligence desk and was signed with the forged signature of the leader of the group. Later, through informants, we learned that the letter had caused a great deal of confusion and had a significant effect on the planning for the march."

Agents in Washington also tried to confuse peace demonstrations, said Wall, "by handing out leaflets giving misleading information about the time and place where the marchers were supposed to meet."

Wall's charges against the bureau have, according to the New York Times, been independently verified by reliable sources inside and outside the government. One source that the Times did not identify admitted "We do disrupt where possible. We do the same thing with the Ku Klux Klan. We do it only where there is a likelihood of violence, to reduce violence."

The source went on to say that with the exception of a 1967 march led by Martin Luther King, "there never was a peace march on Washington that didn't have the potential for violence."

The FBI has also monitored bank accounts and gone through telephone company records -- all without the subpoenas required by federal law. He gave as one example an investigation that he carried out on the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-liberal think tank in Washington DC.

"The institute caught my attention shortly after I began investigating the New Left. Reports from FBI informants showed that many of the leaders and spokesmen of the anti-war and civil rights organizations called at the Institute when they visited Washington."

"It was not that if there were a conspiracy that linked all these groups, the Institute was the logical place to look for it." Wall closed

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the investigation after he became convinced that the Institute was not "the secret mastermind of any conspiracy," but another agent later reopened the case.

He began monitoring the checking account of the Institute to determine where its money was going," reports Wall. "He asked for telephone company records and compiled a list of the institute's long distance telephone calls. He attempted to place informants in the institute as student interns and gathered every available paper published by it. Individual investigations were then opened on the people who worked for or received money from the Institute."

Richard J. Barnet, co-director of the Institute along with Marcus Raskin said that the Institute is considering taking legal action against the Riggs Bank, the largest in Washington, for having made the records available without being served with a subpoena. Barnet said he didn't know the FBI was investigating IPS until he met Wall recently.

Wall made it clear that the bureau had no problem "in getting school records and hospital records -- nothing is sacred. You could even get Social Security records, but you had to justify that quite heavily."

"It's repressive," Wall said of the bureau. "But repression is such a trite word no one listens to it. The continuation of even the fiction of two-party democracy requires that the bureau stop repressing grass-roots, community involved groups. The biggest fiction is that the bureau is not political. It is a political bureau."

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**PUERTO RICAN JUDGE CALLS U.S. "RACIST COUNTRY"
URGES A WEEK IN JAIL FOR ALL JUDGES**

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A Puerto Rican judge in one of New York's Criminal Courts blasted America as a "racist country" and proposed that all judges be forced to spend a week in jail, during a recent seminar on relations between police, the courts and minority communities.

"I think all judges should go sit in jail one week before they sentence anybody," Judge John Carro proposed as a way to promote "understanding" among judges of minority citizens who come before them in court.

As one of only two Puerto Rican judges in the city, Carro knows about racism from first hand experience. "When I take off those robes, when I go home, I'm treated just like any other Puerto Rican -- because this is a racist society."

During the three day seminar, representatives of organizations of Third World populations and a variety of community organizations discussed proposals for bringing the cops back into the community. One proposal called for the enactment of a "residency law" that would require policemen to live in the community in which they work.

FRANCE: THE REBELLION IN THE PRISONS SPREADS

by Schofield Coryell

LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS) -- In France, as in the United States, uprisings by prison inmates have assumed unprecedented intensity and scope in recent months. In all parts of France -- in Paris, the Lorraine region to the East (Toul), and in the South (Nimes) -- there have been hunger strikes, work strikes, collective acts of disobedience and resistance.

The latest denial of rights to spark revolt was the arbitrary withdrawal of the prisoners' right to receive Christmas parcels. But the real causes of the generalized discontent are the intolerable conditions that prevail in the prisons -- the systematic brutalization and humiliation of people unlucky enough, because they were born poor, to get in trouble with the law.

The revolt of 540 inmates at the Toul prison did more than anything in recent years to shock and awaken public opinion. The rebellion started on Sunday, December 5, when the prisoners refused to re-enter their cells, demanding the replacement of hated warden, Galiana. Galiana had earned a reputation for cruelty and brutality years ago while running the prisons of Algeria under colonial administration.

The inmates took over the prison, freed all those in solitary confinement, built barricades for defense against the coming attack, then very methodically set about the selective destruction of parts of the prison. They carefully spared the prison personnel and the chapel, upon which they inscribed the words: "We respect those who treat us as human beings."

The administration managed to take the wind out of the sails of the mutiny temporarily by giving the impression that Galiana would be replaced and that the prisoners had won an important initial victory. But it soon became clear that Galiana was remaining and no changes were to be made except to tighten up the rules and regulations.

* * *

A few days later a new revolt broke out. This time the prisoners were mercilessly beaten down by special riot forces who stormed into the prison in full battle gear.

Since then all the active participants in the rebellion have been transferred to other prisons thus spreading the very "contagion" the authorities fear so much.

One of the Toul inmates, in a letter to friends, described some of the typical conditions that led to the explosion:

"The climate that reigns here is intolerable. The authorities have no sense of pity or justice. I was constantly punished, thrown into solitary confinement, or kept in a straitjacket for days on end, for the most trivial of reasons, such as talking loudly in ranks, working too slowly in the kitchen, staying in the doctor 'without sufficient

... January 19, 1972 more. . .

reason '". He was frequently deprived of the little bit of inadequate food that was given to the inmates, or was bound hand and foot and thrashed by the guards while naked.

That such treatment is widespread was confirmed by the strikingly concrete testimony of the prison psychiatrist on duty at Toul, Edith Rose Mme. Rose gave the press a written description of the prevailing conditions at Toul. As a result, she was expelled from the prison and from further consultation with the prisoners.

She told for example, of prisoners tied up for an entire week or longer, and fed with a spoon during that time. Her protests were brushed aside by the authorities. "I was particularly struck" she wrote, "by the extreme frequency of suicide attempts, self-hangings, slashing of arteries, swallowing of spoons and forks, etc." Madame Rose pointed out in her report that the prisoners at Toul were in few cases the so-called "hardened" older people, but for the most part, the young at grips with a hostile and irrational system: "Many of them were already on their own at the age of 12, and for some the prison career began at 14. When they get out of prison, usually with about 100 francs (\$20) in their pocket, they find all doors closed to them because of their 'criminal' record. In their heads they have one dream, to drive a big beautiful car at top speed. So they steal a car and soon find themselves back in prison, classified as 'dangerous' recidivists repeating offenders. After all, they can't just take papa's car like the children of the bourgeois..."

The revolt at Toul was followed by another one at the prison of Nimes in the South where 430 inmates out of a total of 520 staged a work strike. Their demands included: free visiting rights, inspection of the prisons by the families of the inmates and the right to listen to the radio. The four-day action ended on Friday, January 7. Almost all the active strikers have been transferred to other prisons scattered all over the country.

The current situation of increased resistance and intensified repression in the prisons of France was created in part by the government's exploitation of a non-political escape involving the killing of two hostages, in the prison of Clairvaux near Paris this September. There, two inmates, Claude Buffet and Roger Bontemps, in an effort to break free, captured a nurse and a guard and put them to death as the police closed in.

As a result, the Minister of Justice, as well as the union of prison personnel, called for tighter security measures in all prisons. The government ordered the cancellation of Christmas parcels-- that was the spark that set off the present conflagration.

The government's deliberate use of the Clairvaux episode to justify repression led instead to a new wave of struggle inside the prisons. The movement has been further encouraged by the efforts of such organizations as the prison information group (G.I.P.), which has been publishing the results of its unofficial investigations into prison conditions, and staging demonstrations in support for the rebellious inmates at the main prison.

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prison after another.

Under the pressure of this developing agitation inside and outside the prisons, the government appointed an investigating commission to examine the Toul affair -- the most spectacular of the recent uprisings. The Commission's report, just made public, admits the truth of the de-humanizing conditions that led to the explosions at Toul. But it is not yet known what measures will be taken against those directly responsible for the situation there which is, typical of other French prisons

As the staid liberal Le Monde put it: "What does it matter what happens within the prison walls as long as no-one on the outside hears about it? The inmates know this, for the secret history of prison life is full of hunger strikes and savage repression. What is new is that such events should finally waken a deep and (let us hope) lasting echo. But for that to happen the inmates had to strike and occupy the prison."

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YOUTH CORPS, ADVISORS AND YEN:
JAPAN ON AFRICAN AID OFFENSIVE

PYONGYANG, North Korea (LNS) -- While the U.S. has been gradually cutting back on much of its foreign aid, the Japanese have gone on an aid offensive from Africa to Latin America. Prime Minister Sato stressed at a recent news conference that "I am greatly concerned about economic aid to African countries."

Japanese interest in African countries has nothing to do with humanitarian idealism -- Japan's biggest trading partner in the continent by far is still the white supremacist government of South Africa from whom they imported more than \$100 million worth of uranium ore alone.

But they are making efforts to increase their involvement in other African countries, working to develop uranium deposits in Niger, oil in Cameroons and Gabon, and copper in Congo (Kinshasa) [which recently changed its name to Zaire].

All of these are extractive industries in which the United States has specialized -- taking irreplaceable resources out of underdeveloped countries and processing them at home into valuable materials. And the Japanese have taken other pages from the book of U.S. foreign expansion. They have recently begun sending technical advisors and members of their "Overseas Youth Service Corps" to African countries on a scale reminiscent of the early days of the Peace Corps.

An article in the North Korean journal, Rodong Sinmun, attacked this "economic infiltration into Africa under the cloak of 'peace' and helper." The Koreans are justifiably suspicious of such activity since it has been going on a grand scale in the southern half of their country for many years. Just recently, they announced plans to sink a million dollars into a new factory in South Korea, where many factory workers average no more than 30¢ a day for their 12-hour shifts. -30-
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THE CURRENT MILITARY SITUATION IN INDO-CHINA

By Grace Williams

[Editor's Note: Grace Williams is a member of the Indo-China Collective, a group in New York. Much of the information in this article comes from Agence France Presse, a French news service that provides much better coverage of Indo-China than do its United States counterparts, UPI and AP.]

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Long Chieng, CIA headquarters in Laos, is under seige by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops. If it falls, there will be no organized defense line between the rebels and the Laotian capital of Vientiane. The second largest city of Laos, Pakse, is also threatened by a guerrilla assault and more than half the Americans who work in Pakse have been evacuated. The army of the Cambodian government is on the verge of collapse.

North Vietnamese anti-aircraft installations have shown a sudden increase in effectiveness against American bombers, leading some to believe that they might have a more modern version of the Soviet surface-to-air missile (SAM). And since November, North Vietnamese MiGs have been appearing over Laos, where one of them downed an American jet.

Advances in Laos

On December 18, Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops launched an offensive against government positions on the Plain of Jarres, a strategic area of northern Laos. Within three days, they had wiped out 6 major artillery bases and a large number of supporting government positions. Many of these had been manned by Thai troops which the U.S. brought into Laos in increasing numbers in 1971.

The fresh Thai troops fared no better than the CIA-supported mercenaries led by General Vang Pao, who have done the bulk of the fighting in recent years. For example, of 500 Thai troops at a firebase named King Kong (really, King Kong), only 18 soldiers escaped death or capture.

Sam Thong, an important CIA base just six miles from Long Chieng, fell on January 4. And since New Year's Eve, Long Chieng itself has been pounded by rebel shelling. The CIA has evacuated "all civilians" from the base -- including Americans employed by the CIA. The families of Vang Pao's troops are fleeing for their lives. Due to the heavy anti-aircraft fire, B-57 bombers have been unable to stop the shelling, which has destroyed most of the base.

In southern Laos the situation is almost as serious. In early December, guerrilla advances in that section virtually eliminated the government presence in all but the western edge of the country. Rebel supplies now move relatively freely, in spite of the constant American bombing. The government forces defending Pakse, a major city on the Mekong, have been forced to retreat, getting closer and closer to the town itself.

In short, the military situation is considerably worse for the government than ever before.

has ever been.

Thailand Next?

There are already between 4,000 and 20,000 Thai troops in Laos. The possibility that the war will spread to Thailand has increased in the past few weeks. On December 28, Thai dictator Thanom Kittikachorn warned the people of Thailand to "be prepared for anything" due to the situation in neighboring Laos.

On January 5, Agence France Presse cited informed sources in Bangkok saying the Thai army is planning a large-scale military operation against guerrillas in northern Thailand. The Thai guerrillas are estimated to be 3,000 strong and are reportedly receiving aid from North Vietnam and perhaps China.

General Creighton Abrams flew from Saigon to Bangkok January 8 to meet with Kittikachorn and discuss the situation in northern Laos, stressing the serious implications for Thailand if Long Chieng fell. On January 11, a Thai general speculated that Vang Pao's troops may be given permission to enter Thailand if the situation in northern Laos deteriorates further.

On January 10, the American airbase at Utapao, 90 miles southeast of Bangkok, was infiltrated, and at least three B-52 bombers were damaged. All American bases in Thailand have been placed on alert.

Cambodian Army Crumbles

In early December, the Cambodian government's army almost collapsed in the face of a determined assault by Cambodian rebel and North Vietnamese troops north of the capital of Phnom Penh. Since August, the government had been attempting to clear Highway 6, which runs north from Phnom Penh to an important provincial capital, Kampong Thom. But in a few days they lost more ground than they had gained in over three months of fighting, and they retreated in disarray, regrouping around the town of Skeun, approximately 35 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

A New Offensive in South Vietnam?

On December 20, in commemoration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the National Liberation Front, a speech was broadcast by NLF President Nguyen Huu Tho over the Front's radio station. He said that "very decisive battles" would be fought in South Vietnam in the near future.

There have been several reports recently that there is a vast buildup of men and supplies in the Central Highlands, near where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia meet. Saigon apparently expects a major offensive because it is moving troops from Cambodia to the highlands and the Saigon area. Americans, of course, have been claiming the rebels are no longer able to mount large-scale offensives in South Vietnam.

The dry season -- the time of year when the international forces make the most substantial advances --

has only just begun. Usually, with the next rainy season, the U.S. forces and their allies regain what the guerrillas have taken. But this year, the guerrillas started early, and by now may well have advanced too far to be sent back.

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[The Indo-China Information Collective can be reached c/o The Altmans, 47 West 74th Street, New York, N.Y. Phone numbers: 782-8550, 858-1015, and 799-5489, all in New York City, area code 212.]

HOW TO CHANGE A FLAT TIRE

by Rae Garber

Up From Under/LIBERATION News Service

Changing a flat tire may be a greasy job, but it's really a simple operation that is easily perfected with a little practice. For any woman who hates that helpless feeling of waiting for help from a "generous" male, here's how:

The basic tools for changing a flat tire--a spare tire, car jack, and lug wrench--are usually stored in the car trunk. The style of tools, method of removing hub cap, etc., may vary with the make of the car, but the basic procedure is the same for most automobiles. If the tools are designed differently or stored in an unusual location, check your car's instruction manual for further information.

Step One

Set the hand brake and make sure car is in neutral or park position. If the car is on a slope, place a brick or other object under one of the tires to prevent the car from rolling. If the flat is on the right--front side, the brick goes under the left--rear tire (and vice versa) since it remains on the ground.

Step Two

Remove the hub cap. If needed, a flat tool to pry off the cap will be with the jack, usually one end of the jack handle.

Step Three

Loosen the wheel bolts with the wrench by turning them to the left (counterclockwise). It is important to do this before jacking up the car, so the wheel doesn't whirl around as you unscrew the bolts.

Step Four

Jack up the car. Autos often have a small socket under the side fender or front and back bumpers to fit the jack. If not, place the jack under the bumper nearest the flat tire. Be sure the jack is stationed on a firm surface so it doesn't slip or sink into the ground.

Insert the jack handle into the handle-socket on the jack, and pump up and down. Some jacks have handles that are not removable and that turn in a circle--experiment or read any instructions on the tool to discover how your particular

jack works.

Raise the car until the flat tire is clear of the ground.

Step Five

Remove the loosened wheel bolts and lift off the flat tire.

Step Six

To put on the new wheel, jack up the car further until the holes in the new wheel are roughly lined up with the threaded holes on the hub. Put on the tire and then insert one wheel bolt through a lined-up hole and tighten it by hand as far as possible by screwing it to the right (clockwise).

Insert the remaining bolts. Tighten all the wheel bolts until the wheel is pressed against the hub all around.

Step Seven

Lower the vehicle either by turning the jack handle backwards, placing a removable handle in the "lower" socket and pumping, or according to the instructions for your particular jack.

Step Eight

Tighten all the bolts evenly with the wrench and replace the hub cap. Then, wipe the grease off your hands and put a smirk on your face as the first male walks up. You've done it!

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GETS A GRILLING IN GUIDEBOOK--"NYU, INC."

NEW YORK (LNS)--The New University Conference Publications Collective has published "NYU, INC. Guidebook"; it's about who controls New York University, and what -- aside from the teaching -- the university really does. The book is filled with details about the buildings, faculty, workers, top management, finances, and more.

The New University Conference is a group of radicals who work in and around institutions of higher education.

It's 75¢ in college bookstores. Or, \$1 pre-paid by mail. Mail orders can be sent to Jim Paul, 100 Bleeker St., Apt 11F, New York, New York, 10012.

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UNITED STATES TAKES OVER ROTHSCHILD MANSION IN PARIS

PARIS (LNS)--The U.S. is investing several million dollars in refurbishing an old Rothschild mansion in Paris to provide our ambassador with adequate quarters. It has 27 major rooms and 30 smaller ones. The 22-foot-high ground floor is a bit formal but the second floor is semi-formal, featuring a family dining room that will serve 100. The third floor has lots of bedrooms, sitting rooms and recreation room for the ambassador's family. The attic has 10 rooms for servants.

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CAMDEN 28 CONSPIRACY TRIAL TO BEGIN SOON

By Mark Pinsky

LIBERATION News Service

CAMDEN, N.J. (LNS)--After one of the most elaborate plots devised to entrap political dissidents, 28 people of the Catholic left will be facing trial soon for destruction of draft records and conspiracy in this grimy, decaying industrial city.

Early in the morning of August 21, 1971, twenty members of what was to become the Camden 28 walked into a well-laid trap. Waiting for them as they emerged from the U.S. Post Office with sacks of draft records were several dozen FBI agents and U.S. Marshalls.

Their arrest was first announced in Washington later that Sunday morning by Attorney General John Mitchell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

What wasn't announced at that unusual press conference was that the entire affair, including eight additional arrests made later that week, was set up by the FBI through an informer and agent provocateur. The government said he "provided reliable information to the FBI on at least 12 occasions" since the preceding June 30.

The federal government was so sure of the outcome of the affair that Guy Goodwin, famed prosecutor of the Harrisburg 13, the Seattle 8, the Tucson grand jury people and others, was sent to Camden from Washington two days before the arrests took place. The government later revealed that clerks of the federal court drew up charges against all 28 the day before the "crime."

The 20 people arrested on the scene were charged with burglarizing a government building, stealing public records and interference with the administration of the Selective Service Act. Those charges carry with them a maximum prison term of 25 years and a maximum fine of \$32,000.

All 28 of those arrested -- including four priests and a Lutheran minister -- were also charged with conspiracy in connection with these charges, which carries with it a five-year maximum prison term and \$10,000 fine.

Bails of \$5,000 to \$150,000 were set for the group by U.S. Magistrate Charles L. Rudd, who said at the hearing, "I'll set the bail. I don't want to see my country destroyed." Of the FBI he commented, "God bless them, they've done a wonderful job."

Six of the seven women arrested immediately went on a hunger strike in the Camden County Jail, protesting the "outrageous ransom." A federal judge subsequently lowered bails. Some were allowed to leave on recognizance but others were still held on as much as \$75,000 bail.

Camden is a city of 120,000 people, now largely black and brown, along the Delaware River across from Philadelphia. It is surrounded on three sides by largely white suburbs (each with separate white school systems), which dominate the

county (also Camden) of half a million.

In the summers of 1967, 1969 and 1971 there were black and brown insurrections of rising intensity in the inner city. The arrest of the Camden 28 took place in the wake of the 1971 uprising, which was sparked by protests in the Puerto Rican community against the bludgeon murder by police of a Puerto Rican man.

The county's large Italian, Irish, Polish, and -- more recently -- Puerto Rican communities combine to put the Catholic population somewhere between a third and a half of the total.

The Catholic community at first responded strongly to the arrests. A council of priests representing the county's clerics gave qualified support for the one local priest arrested, Father Michael J. Doyle. The priests noted their "affection and gratitude" for Doyle's "outstanding work" at St. Joseph's Pro-Cathedral Church in Camden and for his "conscientious opposition" to the war.

Immediately after the arrests, the Camden 28 Defense Committee held its first press conference in a nearby parochial school. The outspoken editor of the diocesan newspapers, Msgr. Salvatore Adamo, took personal custody of two of the women defendants in lieu of bail.

But in recent months, the Catholic community's ardor has cooled. Speaking from his office at St. Joseph's, the soft-spoken Doyle said of the local hierarchy: "They're not too happy with me. They'd like to get rid of me, but they can't get anyone else to take me."

* * *

The main target of the government's elaborate entrapment effort was John Peter Grady, a 46-year-old Catholic layman from the Bronx, who the government claims was the "ringleader and mastermind" of the Camden plot. It was for Grady that the government asked and received the original \$150,000 bond.

Grady, who is married and the father of five children, was a co-chairman of the Catonsville Nine Defense Committee and has been involved in the Harrisburg 13 Defense Committee. But the main reason the FBI wants Grady is that they believe he was involved in the liberation of documents from the Media, Pa., office of the FBI -- a case the Bureau is still unable to crack. They also believe that Grady was going to pay a similar visit to the Camden offices of the FBI, which are in the same building as the two draft boards.

* * *

The FBI's informer/provocateur is a Camden contractor named Robert Hardy, who is known locally to have had financial difficulties in the past year. Hardy, a husky ex-marine, admits that he informed for the FBI, and that in doing so he betrayed Father Doyle -- his parish priest and one of those facing multiple counts.

Since the arrests and indictments, Hardy

appears to be a very confused person, insisting on his opposition to the war and his admiration for the 28 arrested. He maintains that he joined the Camden group on his own, out of sincere convictions and only offered to inform to the FBI because he was afraid of violence.

Both these points are sharply disputed by Father Doyle, who has charged that in these meetings the 32-year-old Hardy "egged on" members and in fact "urged them to use violence," which the group rejected.

* * *

At present, Doyle says the Camden area is "about 70-30 against us." Members of the Camden 28 have been speaking regularly at local churches to build support and raise money for their defense and. Father Doyle says, "We're going to try to make it a political trial."

Contributions can be sent to the Camden Defense Committee, 578 Benson Street, Camden, New Jersey.

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TUPAMAROS ANNOUNCE END OF ELECTION-TIME TRUCE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (LNS)--On January 6, the Tupamaros formally announced the ending of the truce which they had observed for Uruguay's general elections held at the end of November. The urban guerrillas maintained the unilateral truce throughout the presidential campaign in order not to jeopardize the chances of the Broad Front, a leftist coalition, at the polls.

The Tupamaros themselves did not participate in the elections, but indicated their support for the Broad Front, a coalition modelled after Salvador Allende's victorious popular front in Chile. The Broad Front didn't win the elections, however

The renewal of revolutionary action was announced on a radio station in a Montevideo suburb that was temporarily seized by eight members of the Tupamaros who then broadcast a statement. The statement said that outgoing President Jorge Pacheco was responsible for "the dirtiest" elections in the country's history.

Three days before the broadcast, about 35 Tupamaro guerrillas occupied part of Paysandu, an industrial town about 300 miles northeast of Montevideo, where they seized weapons and dynamite, according to the police.

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"I ASKED A MAN IN PRISON ONCE HOW HE HAPPENED TO BE THERE, AND HE SAID HE HAD STOLEN A PAIR OF SHOES

I TOLD HIM IF HE HAD STOLEN A RAILROAD HE WOULD BE A UNITED STATES SENATOR."

MOTHER JONES,
LABOR ORGANIZER
IN U.S.

NEW JERSEY UNDERGROUND RESISTS POLICE CHIEFS EFFORTS TO SCARE OFF LANDLORD AND ADVERTISERS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. (LNS)--The landlord and advertisers of the New Jersey underground newspaper, ALL YOU CAN EAT, have received warning letters from New Brunswick Police Director John O'Brien that they face possible criminal or civil action if any harm comes to police whose license numbers have been printed in that paper.

Like many other underground newspapers across the country, ALL YOU CAN EAT has published descriptions of unmarked and private police cars which have been involved in busting young people.

"I look upon this dimly," O'Brien said, warning that the advertisers who permit AYCE to be distributed free in their stores will be held responsible for any "Death, injury, or property damage" which results from such notices.

"It is clear to us that the Police Director's worry about the security of his personnel's families is pure hypocrisy and grandstanding," replied the Jersey underground in a staff editorial. "O'Brien's suggestion that we encourage violence against the operators and families of unmarked police cars is absurd. As if the police have more to fear from youth than the other way around!"

Calling the letter campaign a "tactic for harassing those who challenge the status quo", the staff expressed fears that O'Brien's charges signal an upcoming bust of the ALL YOU CAN EAT office.

"We don't advocate sniping at policemen or bombing buildings as a viable way of organizing people against oppression," the staff editorial continued. "We know the police and the people who sponsor the commercial media would like the people to believe this, in order to justify repression of people who are really organizing themselves in defense of their own legitimate interests."

They pointed to recent injunctions against local strikers and threats against students demonstrating for day care and a stop to nearby highway construction as "the beginnings of a campaign against people moving toward socialism." ALL YOU CAN EAT accused the authorities of attempting to justify such a campaign "by portraying socialist and other organizers as cowardly snipers and bomb throwers who have no interest in the basic needs of the 'Great Grumbling Majority.'".

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ANTI- BRASS -- MAGAZINE TO HELP SERVICEMEN AND THEIR COUNSELORS SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS WITH THE MILITARY.

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- The Military Law Panel of the National Lawyers Guild, is a group of lawyers in and outside this country specializing in military law to help servicemen and their counselors solve their problems with the military.

Anti-Brass is a new magazine written by civilian lawyers on military law for servicemen and their counselors and sponsored by the Military Law panel. For subscription, \$1.00 - DEPT. D - PO BOX 67587, L.A., CA. more. . .

SWP-YSA HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION REEMPHASIZE PEACEFUL, LEGAL MASS ACTIONS

HOUSTON (LNS) -- The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) have pulled together what appears to be the best organized leftist party in the U.S. today -- that much was clear to observers at the eleventh annual YSA convention held in Houston, Texas, on December 29 through January 1.

It was the largest national convention ever held by the YSA and 1200 people from 31 states and 15 countries participated. About half were YSA members (which has a total membership of only 1400), many were SWP members, and few represented such splinter groups as the Spartacist League and the Workers League.

Only about 200 of the YSA participants were delegates -- able to vote on policy resolutions and elect a national committee to govern next year's conference. The rest came to learn how to organize electoral campaigns and "mass actions" and to buy and sell leftist literature.

The YSA is the "youth arm" of the SWP. Both groups are Trotskyist. Trotskyist ideology is (mainly) opposed to capitalism and (secondarily) to non-Trotskyist forms of Marxism-Leninism.

World Trotskyism is represented by the Fourth International, founded by Leon Trotsky after his break with Stalin and the Bolshevik Party in the Soviet Union. The YSA and the SWP are prevented by U.S. law from maintaining formal ties with the Fourth International, but friendly relations exist.

The Fourth International is in the unenviable position of being a revolutionary organization which has never won a revolution. Although they have participated in a number of revolutions, non-Trotskyists have always ended up holding state power, and the Trotskyists have found themselves denounced along with the bourgeoisie.

This history makes the YSA and SWP paranoid about other communists and revolutionary socialists, whom they usually denounce as "Stalinists" and "ultra-leftists."

In turn other leftist groups deride "the Trots" as sectarians who are more concerned with maintaining their own organizational bureaucracy and ideology than in furthering the liberation of all peoples from the common oppressor.

The resolutions and policy statements, drafted by the National Executive Committee and passed almost unanimously by the delegates at the convention ran the gamut of radical activities. Strategies were put forward for the anti-war movement, for Black, Chicano, women's and gay liberation, the student movement, and in support of the SWP's candidates in local, state and national elections.

YSA's most important strategy will be to support the SWP candidates in the upcoming elections. The SWP harbors no illusions about winning any major electoral victories. So YSA's electoral activities are designed primarily to draw people away from the two major parties. They have already begun to embarrass liberal presidential hopefuls in question-and-answer periods following their speeches.

The delegates then reaffirmed the YSA strategy of working through "independent" front groups such as the National Peace Action Coalition, the Student Mobilization Committee, and the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition in building "peaceful and legal mass actions" around single issues.

They also reiterated their aversion to any other tactics for organizing and directing popular dissent. The one resolution from an individual, which sought to repeal the YSA rule against the use of illegal drugs and to commit the organization to fight to legalize marijuana was almost unanimously rejected.

In addition to setting policy for the coming year, YSA conducted workshops to teach the party members (cadre) how to recruit from various constituencies, raise funds, organize legal defenses, and conduct "mass actions."

Although the workshops covered a variety of subjects, they tended to follow the same general pattern: experienced cadre related the successes of YSA-SWP activities in their areas, and discussion consisted mostly of confirmation from comrades working in other regions.

The conventioners also applauded themselves on being the fastest growing revolutionary organization in the country, taking this as a sign of the essential correctness of their policies.

The sessions went like clockwork, the participants plodding through the work at hand without the stinging debate and time-wasting disorganization that plagues other gatherings.

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(Thanks to Bryan Baker and John Teller from Space City for this story.)

"ORGANISM" IS AN EIGHT-LETTER WORD

BOSTON (LNS) -- Boston newspapers have refused to accept advertising for the film "WR -- Mysteries of the Organism." The Record-American said the ad would be okay if the last word of the title was dropped. "WR" is a film about Wilhelm Reich, the one-time leader of a branch of the German Communist Party who devoted much of his efforts to raising questions about the relationship between sex and politics.

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TWO NEW PAMPHLETS ON LAW AND THE SCHOOLS

DETROIT (LNS) -- The Radical Education Project is now offering two new pamphlets: "The Economic Basis of Law and State," by Marxist lawyer Ken Cloke, and "To Get a Good Job, Get a Good Education," a rundown on the school shuck explaining IQ tests, tracking, institutionalized racism, etc. They cost \$.25 each from: Radical Education Project, Box 561-A, Detroit, Mich. 48232

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January 1971 - Bread and Roses Strike, Lawrence, Mass.

[See Page 2 of the Graphics Section for photograph of the Tinsley Brothers.]

TWO BLACK YOUTHS SENTENCED TO DEATH: CONVICTED OF KILLING LOUISVILLE COPS

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (LNS)--"As a matter of law, this is not a racial case--if you mention it again, I'm going to hold you in contempt," Judge John Hayes said to one of the defense lawyers. It wasn't a racial case?--two young blacks accused of killing two white police officers, and one of them pleading justifiable homicide because of police brutality.

The two cops were part of Louisville's "casual dress squad"--plainclothesmen who patrol the black community in slightly hip dress and drive a sleek-looking car with a big antenna. One of the cops--Wilbur Hayes -- was well known in the black community. He had shot down an 18 year old black youth who wasn't acting the way he wanted him to be.

Hayes ran around with two double hip holsters and made some extra cash by being a pimp and a fence for stolen property. The night before he was killed he had pistol-whipped a prostitute.

The night of May 5, Hayes and his partner John Schaefer were driving around and came upon Michael, 18, and Narvel Tinsley, 22.

"Hey boy, what are you all doing in the street?" shouted Hayes as he jumped out of the car after them.

"Hayes came down the alley armed like a storm trooper with a chip on his shoulder, hatred and malevolence for young blacks," said Dan Taylor, Narvel's lawyer at the trial.

"Don't call me boy," the Tinsleys responded.

"Smart motherfucker, I'm going to take you downtown," shot back Hayes.

Narvel and Michael, who were carrying guns paused to toss them into a ditch so they wouldn't be charged with possession of weapons.

"Get your ass up against the car," shouted Hayes. "What are you fuckers doing here?"

"We live here," responded Narvel.

With that Hayes grabbed Narvel by his left hand and the back of his neck and attempted to force him into the car. A shot rang out and Hayes crumpled and as Narvel ran off Schaefer too was shot.

The case finally came to trial at the end of October in front of Judge John Hayes, a former Kentucky prosecutor. The courtroom was described by an observer as "an armed camp". There were guards all around and the doors were locked once everyone was inside.

One black man who went to the trial pretty consistently said that guards acted "like a traffic patrol--whites in front and blacks in back. Blacks sat in the last three rows under the air conditioner" which was cold a noisy. When a black woman in one of those back three rows laughed, Hayes threw out all the blacks in the courtroom.

The jury was lilywhite.

Judge Hayes demanded that the defense submit a

list of defense witnesses and when they submitted it he cut it from 26 people to 3 because he didn't like the others.

Hayes helped the prosecutor so much one person remarked "the judge was making objections from the bench and the prosecuting attorney was sustaining them."

Narvel testified about how after Hayes the cop (no relation to the judge) grabbed him and pulled him up against the car, "a bunch of shots" rang out and Hayes "kind of loosened up on me and I broken and ran. It was all so fast and everything."

The prosecution's main witness was David White, a black about the same age as the Tinsleys who said he was there during the shooting. While he didn't accuse Narvel of the killings he said he saw Michael stretch his hand out towards Hayes, heard a shot ring out and saw Hayes slump to the ground. His story about who moved the bodies changed a couple of times; first it was he and the Tinsleys and then just him.

In cross examination, White admitted he dropped out of elementary school and couldn't write even though the prosecution had produced a written confession from him saying he witnessed what happened.

The Tinsley brothers sat together--the only blacks in the front part of the room. They don't have many relatives so "They hung themselves" said one black man working around the case. "They were into the surviving thing."

Oct. 27, the verdict came back. Both were found guilty of killing one cop. No finger-print tests were ever made on the guns. The judge used his right to "direct the verdict" and assigned one cop to each Tinsley (rather than what they were originally accused of -- each killing both cops). The judge informed the jury that they had evidence only to find Michael guilty of killing Hayes and Narvel of killing Schaefer. Even though no evidence at all was presented that Narvel killed either cop, not convicting him would leave Schaefer's body without a murderer -- something not too many white Southern juries would like. The two were given death sentences with no regard for the complete lack of evidence against Narvel or Michael's plea of justifiable homicide.

Right after their convictions, Hayes also sentenced Narvel's lawyer, Dan Taylor, to 54 months for 9 counts of contempt of court. Refusing to enumerate what exactly those were, Hayes said he was going "to do something that the Bar Association of this state should have done a long time ago." Taylor, a Louisville lawyer who has defended radicals and poor people also has disbarment proceedings going on against him.

Send money if you can to: Black Political Defense Fund, Inc. -- Louisville, Kentucky

Also the Tinsley Brothers would like to get mail. Write to Michael and/or Narvel Tinsley, Kentucky State Reformatory, LeGrange, KY.

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more....

"DON'T LET ONE ESCAPE ALIVE!"
DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARIES MURDERED IN POLICE RAID

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (LNS)--In a full scale battle that lasted fifteen hours, Dominican government troops attacked a guerrilla hide-out leaving eight government soldiers and four militants dead.

The ambush, which started in the early hours of the morning of January 12, included a force of 1,500 men, most of whom were "special police" trained by the Dominican Army and Air Force. The "war zone" as one official described it, was reinforced with tanks, mortars, 50 caliber machine guns and a World War II U.S. plane equipped with 500-pound bombs.

According to Dominican newspapers U.S. military advisors in the country helped in the operation.

The assault was organized to trap four of the men the government claims participated in the \$60,000 robbery of the Royal Bank of Canada in Santo Domingo last November.

Of those indicted for the robbery, five are now in jail, some are underground and now four are dead. The five men in jail have not been tried yet and the government has not been able to present any evidence that indicates that any of these men actually committed the robbery.

The four revolutionaries caught in the ambush were discovered when the police decided to follow what they thought was a suspicious-looking car full of food. The pursuit eventually led them to the concrete house 14 miles outside of the capital city of Santo Domingo. After moving to a nearby cave, the group of four held out until noon when two of them were killed. The battle was stopped up and lasted late into the afternoon with the two remaining men furiously fighting back until they were finally killed. A leader of the raid had told his men: "Don't let one escape alive." A large number of students, angered by the government's action left their classes in solidarity with the ambushed men and clashed with police throughout the day of the attack.

This type of political struggle -- and repression -- has been going on in the Dominican Republic ever since the ousting of the popular government of Juan Bosch by the armed forces in 1963. Bosch had been the first freely elected president of the country following the assassination of the dictator Trujillo in 1961.

In 1965, after a mass uprising in the country which called for the return of Bosch's constitutional government, the U.S. landed 45,000 marines on the island. During the occupation, 3,000 Dominicans were killed and the Dominican army was heavily supplied with U.S. arms. A government headed by Joaquin Balaguer which had virtually no public support was established with an iron hand by U.S. military forces.

One of the four murdered men, Amerry German, had been in Cuba in 1967. During his stay there he participated in and was named vice-president of the founding conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS).

German had previously been the victim of another ambush late last year which was set up and carried out by U.S.-CIA advisors on the island.

Among those charged in the robbery who are still underground is Plinio Matos Mosquete, a leftist lawyer. According to the government, Mosquete is the "intellectual" leader of the group that committed the robbery. Mosquete's brother was arrested recently after returning from a stay in Havana for his alleged involvement in the robbery.

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MEXICO ATTEMPTS TO POLISH UP ITS IMAGE: LAND FOR 500 FAMILIES, 20 PRISONERS FREED

MEXICO CITY (LNS)--Some 500 landless peasant families recently began occupying 7,200 hectares of land in Veracruz State, Mexico, reports Hsin-hua, the Chinese news agency. In an effort to polish up the image of the Mexican government, which descends from an attempted social revolution betrayed by fortune-seekers 60 years ago, President Luis Echeverria recently signed a decree expropriating the land and other parts of the estate owned by the late William Randolph Hearst, the U.S. newspaper magnate immortalized in Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane."

Hearst and the caretakers of his estate have bought up large tracts of Mexico's most fertile land in the last forty years, in direct violation of the revolutionary laws proclaimed 60 years ago. The laws are still on the books but have rarely been enforced by the pliable Mexican governments of the last six decades.

* * *

In another effort to dust off its shoulders the Mexican government released the last 20 prisoners of the hundreds jailed in the repression of 1968 student and popular movement which included a massacre in a Mexico City plaza shortly before the 1968 Olympics arrived. But the day after their December release, the prisoners held a press conference to call attention to a hundred other political prisoners still in Lecumberri jail, and accused guards of recently murdering their fellow inmates.

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U.S. KEEPS ITS HANDS CLEAN --
PASSES ON CHEMICAL WARFARE TO SAIGON

SAIGON (LNS) -- Over a year ago, the U.S. announced that it had stopped using a herbicide known as Agent Orange in its defoliation program in South Vietnam. Angry protests and conclusive proof that the chemical caused severe deformities in human infants forced the government to make this move.

Now it has been revealed that 1.5 million gallons of the outlawed chemical were turned over to the Saigon government for use as they see fit.

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THE RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD IS AN INTERNAL NEWSLETTER FOR ALL LMS SUBSCRIBERS ** JANUARY 19, 1972

From: Valley Women's Center, 200 Main St., Northampton, Mass. 01060. Tel 413-786-2211.

The Third issue of The Women's Journal, a collection of poetry, essays, and graphics by women in the Pioneer Valley, is now available at bookstores in the area. Women interested in contributing should get in touch with us.

From: Pam McLeod and Laura Jones, Baldwin Street
Gallery of Photography, 23 Baldwin Street, Toronto M5S,
Ontario Tel 925-2271 (after 5)

To: Women Photographers!

As part of a Festival of Women taking place at the University of Toronto on March 11th and 12th, there will be an exhibition of photographs by and about women. Sometime after the Festival, this show will move to the Baldwin Street Gallery of Photography and may then travel to still other galleries.

We are in the process of collecting work for this exhibit. We're looking for both single images and series of pictures. Right now, our only limitations are that the photographs be by women and related to the subject of women (me you, us) in some way, but how they are related and in what form is completely up to you. What we want to do is to collect as much material as possible and select from it both on the basis of the quality of the image and the strength of the statement made about women.

If you're interested, we'd also like to receive writing about your experiences as women photographers: the problems you encountered as women, the advantages and disadvantages of being a woman photographer, your experiences as a model, wife or girl friend of a photographer, etc. (We don't mean by this simply a list of your credentials, though we'd be interested in that too.) Anyhow, the writing is optional. Send pictures if you don't have time for both.

The photographs should be mounted, with your name and address on the back. Those chosen will be carefully mounted by us, hopefully on Scratchesore all rag board. All the work will be returned, though the photographs used in the exhibit will not be returned for quite a while. Please package your photographs in such a way that they will still be exhibitable even after they go through the mails.

We need all the work we can get and as soon as possible. Our absolute deadline is February 26: all work must be in our hands by that day—send your photographs to the above address.

Also, if you have films, posters, paintings, poems, music, etc. that you want to contribute to this festival, contact Myrna Lester, 147 Bloorhampton Ave. Toronto 3M-1111, Tel. 182-5277.

From: John Silver, Commande Marti Project, 87
1 Broadway, The Hague, Holland

John Adair, a black man, born 1860, 41 years, with other colored men, 3,000,000, mostly street carmen, and 1,000,000,000 in the country.

and Detroit, will be in New York to speak at City College on the 24th of Feb. in the afternoon and he will be around for a few days after. He is eager to speak to movement, artist and community groups for free (contributions for his car fare would be appreciated though). If you are interested, call him in NYC at K19-8543 evenings from the 23rd through the next Sunday.

Also, we're hoping to get out to SF or LA later in the spring but doesn't have the fare covered yet, and would appreciate it if anyone could line up a college date or two to cover airfare. We'll be available to speak to groups there too, and he has a dynamite slide show too. If you need more info, just write.

From: Vicki and the Sojourner Truth Press Collective,
422 Moreland Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30307
Tel. (404) 688-6222.

Sleeping Beauty is a fairy tale I wrote several months ago which is now being printed by Sojourner Truth Press, a women's printing collective in town. It is a lesbian adaption of the original heterosexual version. Our biggest problem now that Sleeping Beauty is in print is distribution. We can put articles in underground newspapers, homosexual organizations etc., but we'd like to get the fairy tale out to women who are alone, who are questioning themselves, who need some support--not just to those who have already been reached in some way. If you have any suggestions please write.

If you want a copy, send 50¢ per copy plus 20¢ for postage and handling per copy. Air mail is 50¢ plus 55¢ postage. Overseas, 50¢ plus 80¢. Bulk rates (10 copies or more) send 45¢ for each copy and we will pay the postage--though if you have some extra \$ for postage we could use it.

From: Leo Raskin, University Review, 2929 Broadway,
N.Y., N.Y. Tel (212) 866-4604 or at work at
Stony Brook, (516) 248-5090.

Bear Sisters and Brothers.

I've been writing for and reading the underground press for the last 4 years, since the fall of 1967. For a long time I worked at LNS, and most recently I've been helping put out University Review.

... last week I settled down with a pile of underground newspapers - "The Great Speckled Bird," "The Fifth Estate," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Space City," "Fifth Estate," "Main Current," "Henderson Station," and a whole lot more - read through them and did a lot of thinking. I thought it would be a good idea to initiate a rap about the state of the underground press, to talk about its strengths and weaknesses, about the ways it might be improved.

There are a lot of good papers carrying important, useful and interesting stories. They clearly show the development of the movement, students, teachers, etc. They maintain communications, give information, stimulate, demonstrate, encourage, etc. There are also big gaps in the

pages of our papers which need filling in. That's what I want to deal with here.

The underground press reflects the nature and depth of our political activity. It can only be as good, as strong as the movement as a whole. At the present time the underground press portrays a movement when there's local organizing going on in colleges, high schools, work places, jails, but no national organization, little national focus and confusion about ideology, strategy, and tactics. But the press can try to alter this situation; it can be a primary force by focusing our attention on problems, and by stimulating debate. The press can help change political consciousness and revolutionary practice.

It seems to me that most papers lack an overall unified political perspective. Theoretical grounding and ideological framework are missing. Papers which are the organ of a specific party--whether it is the Communist Party, Progressive Labor Party or Socialist Workers Party--rave a clear line, an ideology. I don't think that this is the solution for underground papers. I don't think that they can or should solve their political problems by allying with a party and espousing its ideology.

But at the same time it seems to me that independent papers should try to develop a coherent politics. With a coherent politics, underground papers would be less random, and less erratic than they now are. At present, because there is little sense of imperialism as a system, and little revolutionary strategy, there are false starts, dead ends, misplaced emphasis and sympathy.

For example, there are many articles about demonstrations by the Vietnam Vets. That's important. But there are almost no articles about the state of war in South East Asia. There ought to be articles which, say, deal with the Vets takeover of the Statue of Liberty, and relate it to the bombing raids, Vietnamization, the strength of the National Liberation forces.

Too often the news is put into boxes, one event blocked off from another. There are very few articles which put it all together, which talk about the movement, or youth culture or the black struggle as a whole. After all, in the real world things are connected, and it's the job of revolutionary newspaper people to show the connections. If we see everything as separate then we're looking at things with an alienated vision, which is how Rockefeller, Nixon, Kennedy, Humphrey, and Mitchell want us to see things.

Underground newspapers tend to say that there are aspects of the society--like health care, schools, the status of women--which needs to be changed. They do not emphasize that the whole imperialist society has to be overthrown, that we have to build a new communist society which serves the needs of people all over the world.

People right run more analytical pieces, and more articles about our history, so that we have a sense of growth and development and don't think we're always starting from scratch. The underground press can make us aware of our ancestors, and our allies, and help us in the struggle here and now. Reviews of "Sacco and Vanzetti" and "Joe Hill" talked about our history, but we should do it more often and not wait until contemporary files get

into it.

It also seems to me that the underground press should embody a revolutionary sense of history, that is one which can see set-backs, and detours, but which on the whole stresses the growth and development of the power of the people. I came across one article about police brutality with the headline "People Beaten". The article told how a man had been harassed, clubbed, and jailed by the police, and how folks and organized and demonstrated in protest. The headline, and the focus of the article didn't do justice to the actual situation. The people weren't beaten. They can't be. I'm not suggesting that articles proclaim victory on all and every front, but that articles should embody a perspective which shows how people fight on, adapt to new circumstances, adjust their tactics to new situations, how people grow and move forward.

Articles should simultaneously describe events as they actually happen, and at the same time get people into motion, get them to act, suggest what they might do in similar circumstances. In describing an actual event an article ought to show how, in collective ways, people are working to improve their lot, change their circumstances and break the yoke of oppression. One article I read in "The Tribe" described how people in Berkeley armed themselves with whistles and used them when the FBI was supposedly sniffing around for a fugitive. The article presented the hard facts about the raid, but didn't exaggerate the power of the enemy and indicated how people concretely dealt with repression and harrassment.

The people who wrote the article understand that we are the makers of history, that we aren't victims or objects pushed around. Implicit in the piece, although it was never specifically said, was that folks ought to prepare for FBI or other pig raids or busts.

Finally, it seems to me that there ought to be more national and international news. Papers should continue to present news about local movement situations, but make more of an effort to have coverage of major events. We have our own special brand of news which never gets said in the straight press, and we're the only ones who say it. But there's also a lot of front page New York Times news we ought to pay more attention to. Unless we follow it we'll become more isolated, more ineffective, more removed from the people and the revolution.

The RMBB is a good place to carry on a discussion about the underground press. I'd suggest that people relate to the ideas put forward above, and that we generate some struggle, relate to criticism, and transform our papers into weapons for the revolution.

Venceremos
Jomo

END OF PAGE FOR TODAY * JANUARY 19, 1972 * BYE BYE BYE

Our financial situation is so lousy it hurts to type it enough to write this. Please, please try to send us some money on your back bill in the next week. It's crucial.

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"WE ARE NOT NEUTRAL PARTICIPANTS":
RADICAL LAWYERS ON TRIAL

LIBERATION News Service

"Among the many, many arenas that politics is being fought out in, law is one of them. Though the rules are made by the other side, you can play out your part in court. But the part isn't the 'officer of the court' -- a people's lawyer is not a neutral participant in what goes on in the 'halls of justice'."

--a member of the National Office of the Lawyers Guild

NEW YORK (LNS)--American's favorite young lawyer, Edward Finch Cox, works as an assistant District Attorney in Massachusetts. As President Nixon's son-in-law, Eddie is perfectly at home in that position. And he makes great newspaper copy as a model young lawyer in contrast to the hundreds of others who, upon leaving the dusty law school libraries, search out more radical fields of law to get involved in.

Working in poverty law, setting up law collectives and people's law offices, helping groups to set up bail funds and joining the Lawyers Guild, these men and women see themselves as part of a movement to protect or "spring" poor, third world and radical people from the clutches of the system.

The number of law collectives or people's law offices is growing. Although the first one, the New York Law Commune, has folded, people everywhere have taken up the idea. From Gainesville, Fla. and Fayetteville, N.C. to Austin, Houston, and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Chicago, Iowa City, Newark and Cambridge, lawyers, law students and legal workers all make decisions together about which cases to take and what legal strategies to pursue. They serve various mixtures of the radical, third world and youth communities.

The Lawyers Guild is the national organization of radical lawyers. Started in 1957 and surviving the right-leaning 50s, it is now a poor and over-worked but nevertheless a large and growing group with a current membership of almost 3,000.

At its convention last summer in Boulder, Colorado, 1,000 people--lawyers, legal workers, and law students -- met to talk about courtroom tactics, grand juries, and generally to discuss their common experiences. The Guild also passed a rule allowing jailhouse lawyers like Jerry Rosenberg and Roger Champen, two inmates at Attica State Prison, to join the Guild. But the issue which had the most direct importance to all of them was the increasing government repression of lawyers that lands them in court as defendants rather than defense attorneys.

Once radical lawyers begin and show clearly which side they're on, they become targets just like the people they're defending. The American Bar Association leans as far to the right as its brother organization the American Medical Association and has been known to deny a license to radicals who have passed their law exams. In New York there is currently one man who is still waiting after almost a year to be approved by the character committee

of the Bar Association (which decides if you are "fit" to be a lawyer).

Perhaps the most famous case of repression of lawyers is Julius Hoffman's contempt sentences for William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass. But these two aren't the only ones to feel the wrath of judges and bar associations.

* * *

Dan Taylor is known in Louisville, Ky., as a lawyer who was always around to take the cases nobody else wanted. He has defended nearly 300 capital cases (including 100 murders) and has had only two clients sentenced to death. He has defended the Louisville Peace Counsel, the Louisville Tenants Union, gay people, and the Louisville 6 -- blacks accused of conspiracy during the 1968 riots.

Taylor, who likes to go drinking in black and white working class bars where he is exuberantly welcomed, was described by one reporter as follows:

"I remember one night when he was sitting in his cluttered kitchen, counting out pennies from an enormous pile he had dumped on the table. He was scheduled to appear in court at 9 am the following day, he explained and he was rolling the pennies so he could get his suit out of the cleaners.

"Later he enlisted the aid of a friend in getting his car started. Someone had pulled a couple of wires loose. He said, matter-of-factly, that it happened two or three times a week."

At the end of October with the close of the Tinsley Brothers trial (two young blacks accused of killing two white cops) Taylor was sentenced to 54 months contempt by the judge who said he was going to do "something that the Bar Association of this state should have done a long time ago."

Taylor has been in trouble before. At the time of the Tinsley case the Kentucky Bar Association had already started disbarment proceedings against him. The charges? --

One was that he called a judge a "son of a bitch". What really happened was that Judge J. Miles Pound called him up to the bench during the trial of the Ceary brothers (two other young blacks accused of killing two white cops). During the bench conference Pound called Taylor "you dirty son of a bitch" and Taylor told the court reporter, "Let the record show that the judge called me a dirty son of a bitch".

During the trial of the Louisville 6, Taylor accused Judge William Colson of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Colson had a gun hidden under his robes and at one point lost grip of it and fumbled around for it. He displayed the weapon for reporters and said he "had information that the defendants were going to make a break for it and you should be prepared to hit the deck."

The disbarment proceedings continued though they dropped all charges except "unethical conduct before two judges". At the same time the Bar Association admitted that Taylor and Colson "were not of the caliber we should have on the bench". The trial committee of the Kentucky Bar Association recommended Taylor be suspended for seven though three on the trial

committee weren't there when the rest of the committee discussed the case). The Board of Governors of the Kentucky Bar Association then upped the suspension to 5 years.

Dan and his lawyers are now fighting the base in court where they were turned down on the first round.

Though Taylor's court room style has been described by some as flamboyant, even one lawyer who doesn't like him said, "There's nothing that any lawyer wouldn't do in any hotly contested case."

Others who don't like Taylor are quite candid about their reasons for wanting him disbarred. "Those people (Taylor's clients) are guilty and ought to go to jail," said the Vice President of a Louisville bank. "Sure they deserve a defense but he shouldn't get them off so they can go out and kill or rob someone else."

* * *

The Iowa City People's Law Office is one of the newest people's law offices to spring up around the country. Like other law collectives it's been trying to break down the myth of the all-knowing lawyer and in fact added the office's legal worker as an official partner. Smashing the old myth of the lawyer also means that defendants make most of the decisions about their cases since it of course effects them more than anybody else.

In November a Cedar Rapids, Iowa attorney sent a series of five articles which appeared by or about the People's Law Office to the president of the Iowa State Bar Association. The lawyer said these articles reflect "activities which are frightening to contemplate."

The president of the Bar Association who referred to the PLO as "this nutty legal happening" then put it on the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Bar Association (he sent the packet of materials to all law professors at the University of Iowa and Drake University.) At the meeting they discussed various tactics to be used against the PLO from direct action to the "bloc-kage approach" of watchful waiting.

Phil Hirschkop is a radical lawyer who works in the Washington DC area. He has defended people like the DC 9, (nine Catholic radicals who did an action at Dow chemical) and the Mayday arrests.

Judge Pratt, the judge for the DC 9 case, had a son who was an officer in Vietnam and a daughter who was a nun. After the judge refused motion after motion and made decisions about what was acceptable and what wasn't, Hirschkop moved to disqualify Pratt saying, "Apparently you've made up your mind as to everything except the sentence."

At the end of the trial, without any warning, Hirschkop was sentenced to 30 days for contempt and the judge refused even to show at what places during the trial he was disrespectful. At the same time Pratt instituted disbarment proceedings.

The case was then sent to what Hirschkop wryly calls a "jury of his peers;" three judges --

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one who was a prosecutor in his 60s, one a senior law partner of one of the richest firms in Washington in his 70s and another in his sixties. They recommended disbarment or suspension.

Finally three District judges reviewed the disbarment case and censured Hirschkop. When he was asked by the press what he thought he said, "I'll keep doing the same thing I've always done. I'm going to hang the censure on my wall. It's a face-saving device."

After the judges heard that, a new disbarment proceeding was started which is still pending.

* * *

Marty Erdman is not what is usually called a "movement lawyer." He has been a Legal Aid lawyer in New York for 27 years, and is head of its criminal trial division. Legal Aid has been consistently in attack from radical lawyers for not fighting hard enough to keep its individual, impoverished clients out of jail, and in some cases pressuring them to cop pleas.

So when Life Magazine wanted to do a story on the justice system in America, Legal Aid suggested they talk with Erdman. The Life writer went around with Erdman for about two months. Over the time Erdman, who tends to be pretty cynical, made a number of remarks about defendants, their lawyers as well as the courts system. Finally in March 1971 the article appeared, entitled "I Have Nothing to Do With Justice."

In it Erdman is quoted as saying, "There are so few trial judges who just rule on questions of law and leave guilt or innocence to the jury. And the Appellate Division judges aren't any better. They're the whores who became madam. I would like to be a judge just to see if I can be the kind of judge I think a judge should be but the only way you can get it is to be in politics or buy it -- and I don't even know the going price."

The writer of the article commented in the piece: "Erdman's disrespect for judges is so strong and at times so all inclusive that it amounts to class hatred."

No sooner had the article appeared then Appellate Judges ("the madames") started disbarment proceedings against Erdman for not only what he said but also the quote from the writer of the article about "class hatred." How did Erdman react? "He was floored," said his lawyer. The proceedings are now taking place in federal court.

* * *

So now it seems that the very people who are trying to keep victims of the legal system from the clutches of the law are getting scooped up themselves. Their trials are one more step away from concrete reality since their "crimes" took place in mausoleum-like courthouses. Yet they too need support because as Gerry Lefort, one of the Father of lawyers, said, (containing in the back of the front cover) "January 19, 1971" and "LITERACY GRAPHIX"



This girl, three-month old Nguyen Thi Thao, was wounded in the December 26 air raid against Than Hoa province, DRV.

Credit Agence Vietnamienne d'Information/LNS

One of the many homes destroyed by American bombs in Thanh Hoa during the American air raid of December 26, 1971.

Credit Agence Vietnamienne d'Information/LNS



The Tinsley brothers. See story in this packet.

Credit LNS.

Dan Taylor, a radical lawyer in Kentucky who faces 54 months in jail for contempt of court and possible disbarment. See story in this packet.

Credit LNS.

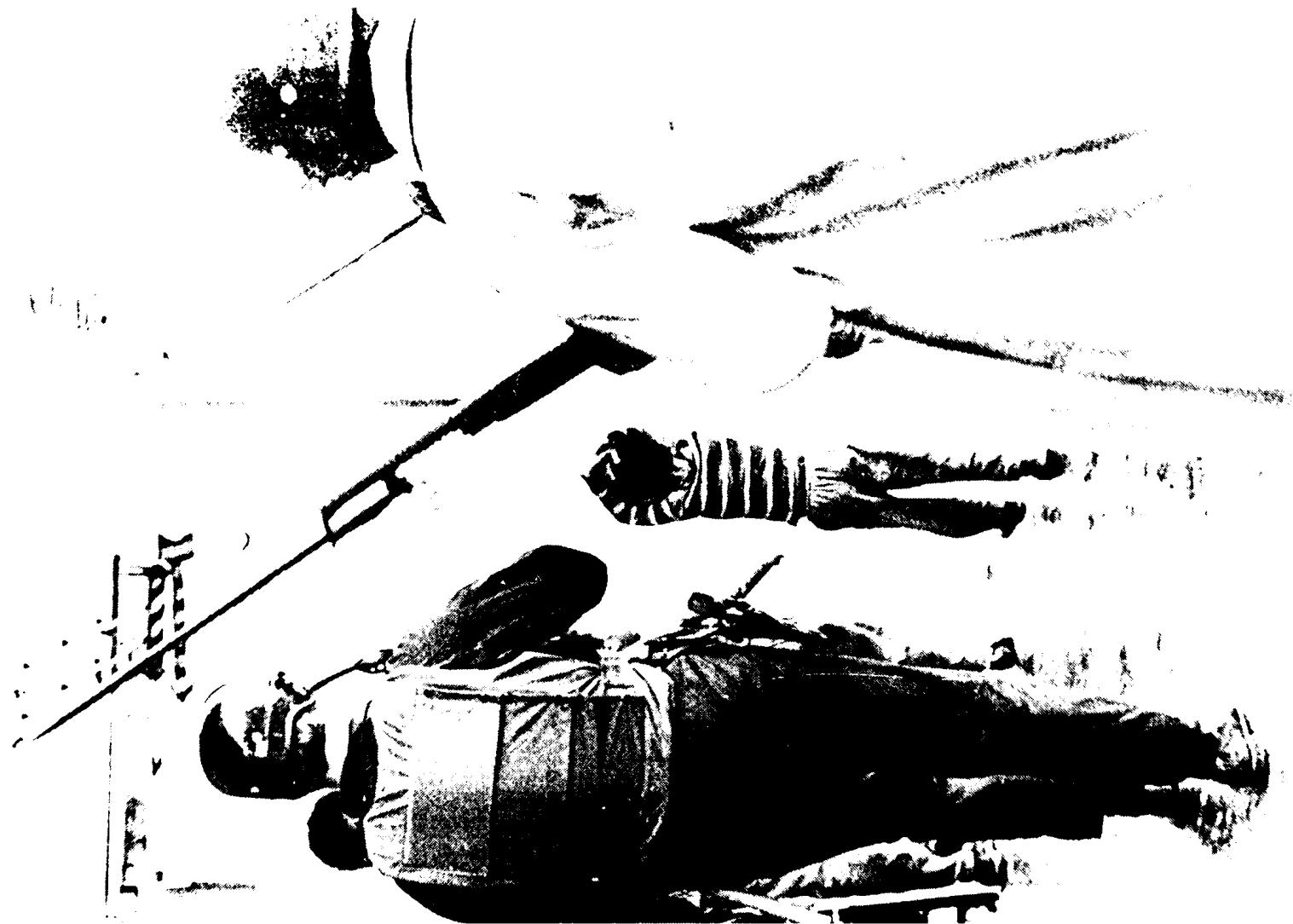


High School Students, East Meadow, Long Island, New York.

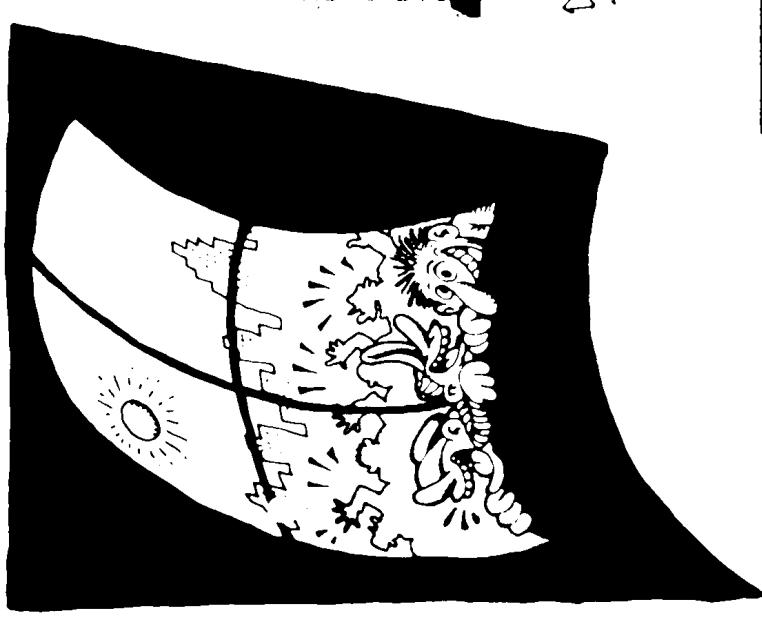
Credit Ken Light/LNS

High School Students, East Meadow, Long Island, New York.

Credit Ken Light/LNS



"They say to get elected to public office in America one must be rich. Well, my friends, I'm rich. I'm very rich."



The City
Credit R Crumma/LNS

State police escort Black youth from scene of
police attack in Baton Rouge, January 10. See
story in packet #406.

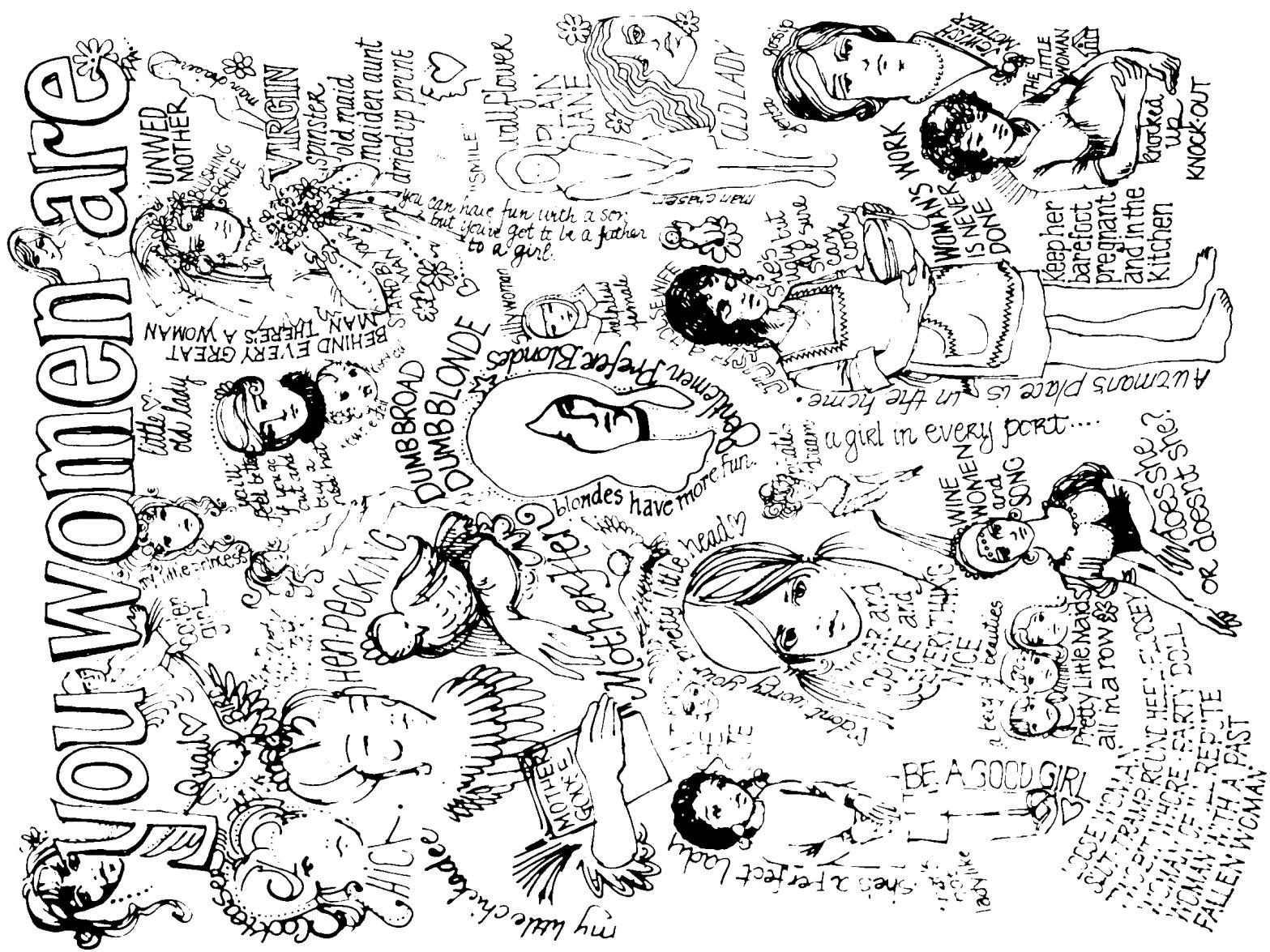
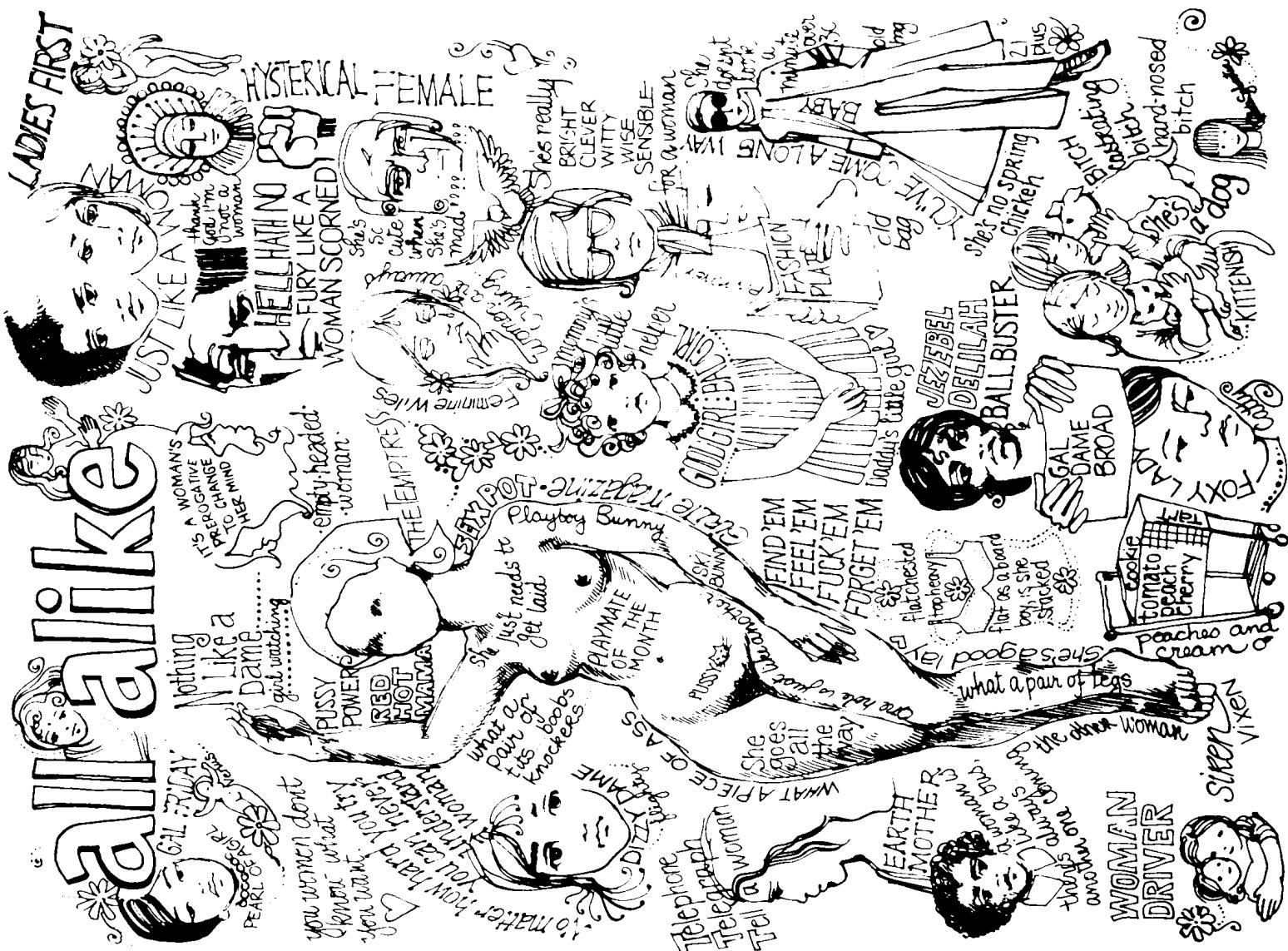
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Electoral Politics

Dreams of a Clear Day

Credit Martha Van Loan/LNS



You Women Are All Alike.

Credit Lois Bass and Meta Sylvester: Up From Under, LNS